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AV Trajectories: Newtonian Mechanics vs. The Real World

**The Autonomous / Chapter Event
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**EDGE CASE
RESEARCH**

Overview

■ Limits on trajectory control

- Vehicle capability
- Environmental conditions

■ Uncertainty

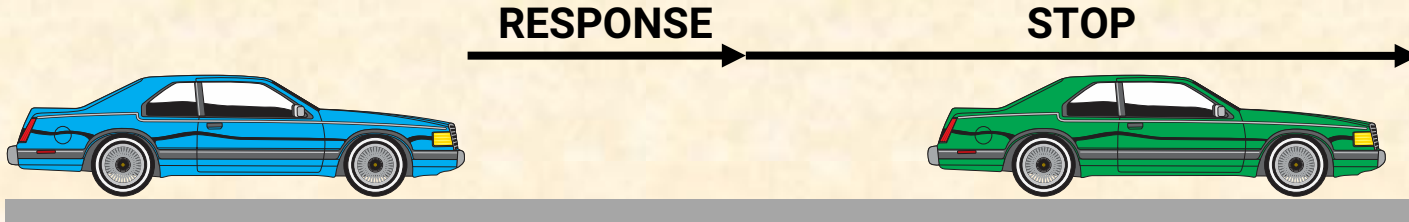
- About vehicle conditions
- About environment

■ Managing ODD variations

- Micro-ODDs as an approach



Example: Safe Following Distance



■ Follower stops with space left behind leader (RSS example)

- Different initial speeds
- Follower initially accelerating during response time
- Different braking capabilities
- Considered safe if any gap between vehicles at rest



Sir Isaac Newton

$$\mathbf{F=MA}$$

**Not Just
A Good Idea**

...

It's the Law!

But, Where Does the “A” Come From?

■ $F = MA \rightarrow A = M / F$

- BUT ... F is limited by tire friction force

$$F_{\text{friction}} = \mu * F_{\text{normal}} \quad (6)$$

where:

- F_{friction} is the force of friction exerted by the tires against the roadway
- μ is the coefficient of friction, which can vary for each tire
- F_{normal} is the force with which the vehicle presses itself onto the road surface

■ **Example: braking depends upon:**

- Ability of vehicle to exert force on roadway (F_{friction})
- Driver applying full F_{friction} via brakes (braking capacity)

Road Conditions Affecting Braking

■ Slopes

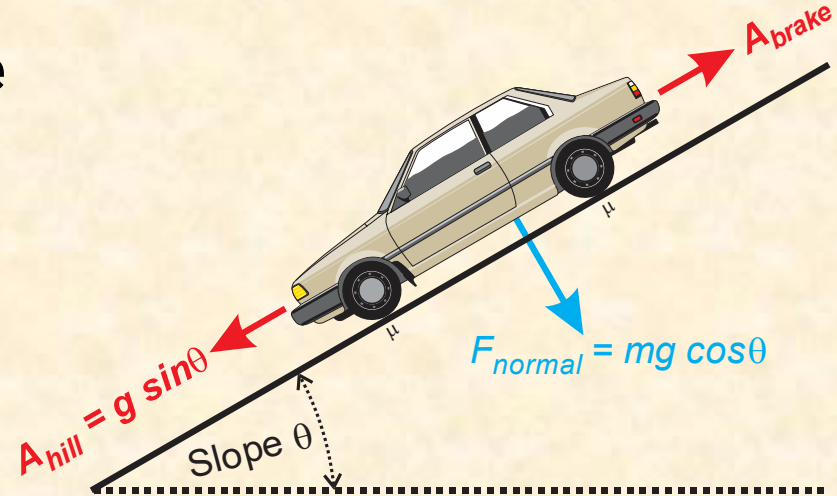
- Decreases friction AND pulls car

■ Curves:

- Friction maintains centripetal force
- Banking (superelevation)
 - Reverse bank reduces normal force

■ Road surface condition

- Dry concrete $\mu = 0.75$
- Snow $\mu = 0.2 - 0.25$
- Ice $\mu = 0.1 - 0.15$



Other Factors Affecting Brake Force

■ Braking capability:

- Tire capability (“sticky” tires might have $\mu > 1$)
- Brake maximum friction (pad wear)

■ Equipment condition

- Tire condition: temperature, pressure, tread
- Brake condition: hot, wet, damaged, ...
- Vehicle suspension, weight distribution, ...

■ Braking controls

- Driver leg strength and willingness to brake hard
- Braking assist force (multiplies driver leg strength)

■ Aerodynamics, suspension, debris, ...



Epistemic Uncertainty – Vehicles

■ Own vehicle weak braking (less than expected)

- Brake wear & failures
- Loss of brake assist
- High tire pressure / bald tires
- Brakes hot from recent use
- Brakes wet from recent puddle

■ Other vehicle strong braking

- Braking capability for vehicle type
- Aftermarket brake upgrade?
- Aftermarket tire upgrade? Low tire pressure?
- Leg strength of lead driver to press brakes?



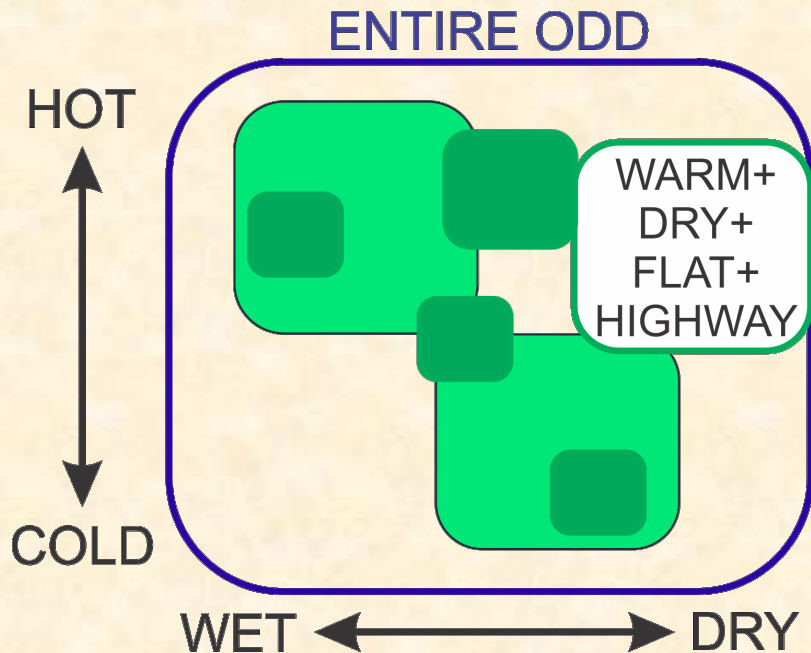
Epistemic Uncertainty – Environment

- Road surface of own vehicle
 - Might not be same as lead vehicle surface
- Road surface of lead vehicle
 - Might have dramatically different friction properties



Segmenting Into Micro-ODDs

- A single huge ODD leads to poor permissiveness
 - Want better performance on a warm dry day
- Approach: break up ODDs into pieces
 - Default cautious behavior
 - Prove safe trajectory for an ODD segment
 - Optimize segments based on customer value



Micro-ODD Benefits

■ Turns ODD growth on its head:

- Over time: Improve permissiveness for fixed ODD size
- Operate across a diverse ODD safely (and cautiously!)
- Incrementally improve performance in high value ODD segments
- Use finer grain ODD segments for high value operational situations
 - Note: important to address transition between segments

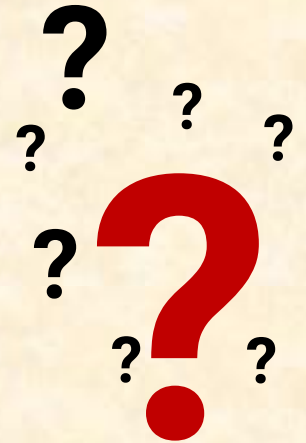
■ References:

- Micro-ODD paper: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1911.01207>
- ODD parameter paper: <https://bit.ly/33K26uA>
- UL 4600
 - Sections 8.2 (ODD) & 8.8 (Trajectory & Control)

Conclusions

- **Proofs are great, but rely upon assumptions**
 - In particular, about environment & behaviors
 - Permissiveness vs. safety tradeoffs
- **Proofs push uncertainty into the assumptions**
 - Uncertainty about own system
 - Uncertainty about other actor behaviors
 - Uncertainty about the environment
- **You might forget the edge cases...**

... but they won't forget you!





EDGE CASE RESEARCH

WE DELIVER THE PROMISE OF AUTONOMY